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EU-28

Sugar Annual

Post-Quota EU Back to Top 3 Sugar Export Position

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Report Highlights:

The EU started the post-quota era with an all-time record sugar production of 22.8 million MT for MY 2017/2018, of which 21.1 million MT is for processing into sugar and 1.7 million MT is for industrial use. The acreage for the MY 2018/19 sugar beet crop is forecast to remain the same as last year's crop. The MY 2017/18 record crop is expected to make the EU the third largest global sugar exporter again, while MY 2017/18 sugar imports are likely to be halved to 1.4 million MT compared to MY 2016/17. EU sugar consumption is expected to slightly increase from competitive exports of sugar containing foods and despite a decreasing domestic consumption. The EU sugar ending stock level was significantly increased as a result of large unsold industrial sugar stocks at the end of the sugar quota system.

Executive Summary:

This report covers the transition period of the EU sugar market from a tightly regulated market under the production quota system, which expired on September 30, 2017. As a result, the Production, Supply & Demand tables (PS&D) for MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18 are treated separately from MY 2016/17, which covers the last year under the production quota system.

MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18

EU sugar beet acreage in MY 2017/18 was 1.7 million hectares, which was an 18 percent increase over the MY 2016/17 crop. For MY 2018/19, the sugar beet acreage is forecast to remain stable. Total EU beet sugar production for MY 2018/19, including for industrial purposes, is forecast at 22.0 million MT of Raw Sugar Equivalence (RSE), of which 20.3 million MT is for processing into sugar (HS 1701). The production for MY 2017/18 is revised upwards to 22.8 million MT of sugar RSE, of which 21.1 million MT processed for the sugar market. These sugar production levels are all time records for the EU.

These record crops have major implications for EU sugar trade. EU sugar imports in MY 2017/18 and MY 2018/19 are forecast at 1.4 million MT, less than half the volume of just two years ago. This decrease is especially hurting specialized EU sugar cane refiners, who are unable to compete with low EU domestic sugar prices. Freed from the WTO ceiling on EU sugar exports under the EU quota regime, EU sugar exports for MY 2017/18 have started heavily, leading to a revised estimate for the MY 2017/2018 EU sugar exports to 3.7 million MT of sugar RSE, which is 2.5 times higher than last years' export levels. If achieved, this export level would make the EU the world's third largest sugar exporter after Brazil and Thailand and in a tie with Australia. EU sugar export forecasts for MY 2018/19 anticipate a 20 percent decrease in exports again, in line with lower production forecasts.

EU sugar consumption in MY 2017/18 is expected to recover slightly. The abundant and low-priced EU sugar supplies increase the competitiveness of EU sugar-using food processors, such as the chocolate, confectionary and related industries. The increase in exports of these food categories more than offsets decreasing EU domestic sugar consumption, which results from aging demographics and changing consumer preferences for less sugar containing food items. The consumption forecast for MY 2018/19 is stable.

The production limitations on isoglucose also ended with the end of the quota regime. Isoglucose producers are pondering future production increases with the aim to gain additional market share in the EU sweetener market, at the detriment of sugar use. A new isoglucose production plant opened in November 2017 in Hungary, but, with current low sugar prices, other new investments are not envisaged at this point.

MY 2016/17, the final year of the EU sugar production system

EU sugar production for MY 2016/17 is revised significantly up as EU Member States (MS) have reported 1.6 million MT of unsold "out-of-quota" sugar for "carry-over". However, as the EU production quota system has ended at the end of MY 2016/17, this amount has become an additional

beginning stock for MY 2017/18 instead of replacing “within-quota” sugar as under the quota system. The final total EU production from sugar beet, including sugar for industrial purposes, increased slightly, up to 18.5 million MT of sugar RSE.

EU-28 domestic consumption of sugar remained stable at 18.7 million MT. The increase in demand in the new MS and for the growing immigrant population was offset by decreasing consumption by the ageing population in the EU-15 and product reformulations by the food industry for lower sugar content, due to consumers’ demands for healthy diets.

EU sugar imports have been eroding in recent years. When EU domestic sugar prices are too close to world market prices, refiners have no margin to pay the €98/MT within-quota import duty for cane sugar coming from Brazil and other destinations into the EU’s CXL quotas. Despite new imports from Free Trade Agreement (FTA) countries including Peru, Colombia and Central America, imports for MY 2016/17 ended at 2.6 million MT, significantly down from the 3.0 million MT of imports in the previous year. EU sugar exports in MY 2016/17 ended at 1.5 million MT, as they were still bound by EU’s WTO export ceiling.

Commodities:

Sugar, Centrifugal

Production:

Explanatory Notes to the reader:

- This report includes a first forecast for the second EU post-quota sugar market.
- It updates the first forecast for European Union (EU) sugar markets for Marketing Year (MY) 2017/18 after the abolishment of the 50-year-old EU sugar production quota regime.
- As a result, EU sugar market balance numbers show a clear break from the past from MY 2017-18 onwards as the whole EU sugar and sweetener industry adapts to a liberalized market. At the end of MY 2016/17, which was the last year under the quota regime, MS reported almost 1.6 million MT of additional out-of-quota sugar stocks that under the quota system had to be marketed for industrial purposes. This additional stock volume results in a significant review of this report’s MY 2016/17 production and stock number.
- All sugar numbers are in raw sugar equivalent (RSE) unless otherwise noted.
- The Production, Supply & Demand tables (PS&D) in this report only pertain to sugar as defined by Harmonized System (HS) code 1701; therefore, it excludes raw beet sugar production destined for fermentation or other industrial purposes. Because EU sugar produced under the quota system was preserved for food use only, the so-called out-of-quota sugar was used only for industrial (non-food) use. From MY 2017/18 onwards, there is no regulated distinction between sugar for food purposes and sugar for non-food purposes. However, the EU Sugar GAIN report will continue to exclude thick juice from sugar beet for bioethanol and fermentation purposes, as thick juice does not meet the HS 1701 definitions.
- The conversion factors and marketing years used in this report:

MY = marketing year; for sugar October/September.

Raw cane sugar = 1.07 X Refined cane sugar

Raw beet sugar = 1.087 X White (refined) beet sugar

- Sugar imports for EU inward processing purposes are excluded from this report PS&D tables as these sugar imports are entirely re-exported as processed products. Inward processing is the EU customs program under which the import duties for dairy, sugar, and starch containing commodities for processing and subsequent re-export are waived.
- EUR/USD exchange rate.



Source: ExchangeRate.com

Additional Upfront Note: The EU Sugar Production Quota Regime Ended on September 30, 2017

The 2007 Sugar Reform regulated the EU sugar market, limiting total EU production quota for food purposes to 13.5 million MT of white sugar equivalent, which amounts to 14.7 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE). This EU sugar production quota regime expired at the end of MY2016/17.

As isoglucose, such as High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS), was also governed by the production quota system, linking isoglucose for food to the sugar quota at 5 percent, it was not a competitor for sugar for food use. This limitation on isoglucose also ended with the abolition of the sugar quota regime at the end of MY 2016/17.

Despite the removal of all limitations to EU sugar production, EU farmers remain protected against competition from non-preferential raw cane sugar by high tariffs and import quotas. A safeguard on preferential duty-free imports from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) under the Everything-But-Arms (EBA) Agreement, continues to limit potential imports to 3.5 million MT white sugar equivalents. In

recent years, additional country- specific quotas have been agreed as part of EU free trade agreements (FTAs) with Peru, Colombia, Panama and Central America totaling some 260,000 MT. Ukraine was also allocated a 20,000 MT quota, while the new Southern African Development Community [1] (SADC) Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) from October 2016 is granting South Africa duty-free quotas for 150,000 MT of sugar.

^[1] <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/sadc/>

EU Sugar Production

PSD - Sugar, Centrifugal	MY2016/17		MY2017/18		MY2018/19	
Market Begin Year	October 2016		October 2017		October 2018	
European Union	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1,241	1,241	241	1,940	0	1,990
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	16,222	18,042	19,820	20,872	0	20,020
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	278	271	280	278	0	280
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	16,500	18,313	20,100	21,150	0	20,300
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	1,900	1,685	1,500	1,000	0	1,000
Refined Imp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	850	914	500	400	0	400
Total Imports (1000 MT)	2,750	2,599	2,000	1,400	0	1,400
Total Supply (1000 MT)	20,491	22,153	22,341	24,490	0	23,690
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	5	5	5	5	0	5
Refined Exp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	1,545	1,508	2,495	3,695	0	2,995
Total Exports (1000 MT)	1,550	1,513	2,500	3,700	0	3,000
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,800	0	18,800
Total Use (1000 MT)	18,700	18,700	18,700	18,800	0	18,800
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	241	1,940	1,141	1,990	0	1,890
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	20,491	22,153	22,341	24,490	0	23,690

This report covers the transition period of the EU sugar market from a tightly regulated market under the production quota system, which expired on September 30, 2017. Because the EU sugar market experienced a new start post the quota regime, this report will discuss MY 2017/18 and MY 2018/19 separately from the last sugar quota era year 2016/17.

Production forecast for MY 2018/19 and update for MY 2017/18

EU sugar beet production									
	Area, thousands of Hectares			Sugar beet yield in MT per Hectare			Sugar content in percentage		
	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9
Austria	43.5	42.8	42.0	80.0	68.0	75.0	17.65	17.20	17.20
Belgium	56.3	62.4	62.0	72.5	90.0	82.0	18.08	18.00	18.00
Denmark	33.1	34.5	35.0	51.3	59.7	60.0	18.00	18.00	18.00
Finland	11.6	9.6	10.0	37.3	36.6	38.0	16.50	16.50	16.50
France	405.2	472.0	450.0	84.5	87.0	84.0	17.90	18.00	18.00
Germany	314.0	407.0	425.0	75.0	84.0	77.0	18.09	17.80	17.70
Greece	5.4	6.5	5.0	57.9	64.0	59.0	13.50	13.50	13.50
Italy	32.4	38.2	38.2	66.0	64.3	64.5	16.00	15.40	15.50
Netherlands	70.7	85.4	86.0	77.8	88.6	85.0	17.00	16.80	16.80
Portugal	0.4	0.4	0.4	48.0	48.0	48.0	15.51	15.51	15.51
Spain	32.9	37.0	40.0	100.4	97.0	98.0	17.35	17.65	17.68
Sweden	30.6	31.2	31.5	65.0	66.5	65.0	17.50	17.50	17.50
U.K.	86.0	111.0	114.0	59.0	70.0	67.8	17.30	17.82	17.45
Czech R.	60.9	66.3	66.0	71.2	73.9	73.0	18.20	17.50	18.00
Hungary	16.0	18.6	18.6	70.0	62.9	62.9	16.00	16.50	16.50
Lithuania	14.7	16.8	17.0	60.0	61.0	60.0	17.20	16.30	16.30
Poland	203.0	232.3	235.8	66.5	68.5	64.5	17.30	16.49	17.20
Slovak R.	21.6	22.5	22.5	71.2	55.8	55.8	16.36	16.38	16.50
Romania	24.9	27.0	23.0	40.7	42.0	41.0	16.50	16.50	16.50
Croatia	16.0	20.0	21.0	73.0	65.0	62.0	16.50	16.00	16.00
Total EU-15	1122.1	1338.0	1339.1						
Total NMS	357.1	403.5	403.9						
Total EU-28	1479.2	1741.5	1743.0						

EU-15: pre-2004 EU MS; NMS: 13 New Member States that acceded since 2004.

Source: FAS/USEU based on data from FAS offices in EU MS.

EU sugar beet acreage in MY 2017/18 was 1.7 million hectares, which was an 18 percent increase over the MY 2016/17 crop. For MY 2018/19, the sugar beet acreage is forecast to remain stable.

The EU MY 2017/18 sugar production is now estimated to have climbed to 22.8 million MT of sugar RSE based on record yields in most producing MS. Favorable early beet planting conditions combined with good beet maturing weather in autumn led to this record crop. Processing into sugar is estimated at 21.1 million MT, with 1.7 million MT used for industrial purposes. Upfront fears that significantly

longer beet harvesting and slicing campaigns could lead to production losses proved to be baseless as frost only arrived after the harvesting season ended. Despite wet and difficult beet harvesting conditions in Germany, Poland and Lithuania in the second half of the harvesting season, losses remained limited. However, sugar content of waterlogged beet was somewhat reduced, slightly decreasing sugar processing efficiency of affected beet processing plants as a result.

In spite of a similar beet acreage forecast, total EU sugar production for MY 2018/19 is forecast to decrease again to reach 22.0 million MT of sugar RSE. Based on a more average sugar yield per hectare, this would still be the second highest production ever after last year's all-time record crop. Of this production, 20.3 million MT is forecast for processing into sugar and 1.7 million MT RSE forecast to be fermented for industrial uses.

Total Sugar Beet Production Including Additional Production for Non-food Use

EU Beet Sugar Production (raw value)				
in ,000 MT	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
EU Sugar Production	14,283	18,042	21,150	20,300
Industrial Use	2,158	485	1,653	1,683
Total EU Beet Sugar Production	16,441	18,527	22,803	21,983

Source: FAS/USEU calculation

Consolidation of EU Sugar Production

As expected in the past, the first signs of a new consolidation in EU sugar processing are already on the horizon. A sugar processing plant in Romania has already been reported closed for business this year as well a consolidation a Swedish sugar processing plant and a sugar refinery. The only beet processing plant in the Portuguese Azores also is reported to close business for MY 2018/19. In Belgium, sugar beet growers dismayed about last year's beet delivery contract negotiations, have assembled the necessary beet supply commitments to build a new cooperatively owned sugar processing plant, which should become operational in 2021.

The end of the quota system, with its production quota allocations at MS level, also ended the need for EU sugar processors to optimize production quota usage between MS through the so-called "travail a facon" system. This "travail a facon" system has been masking the demise of several sugar-processing plants in Croatia and Greece in EU statistics.

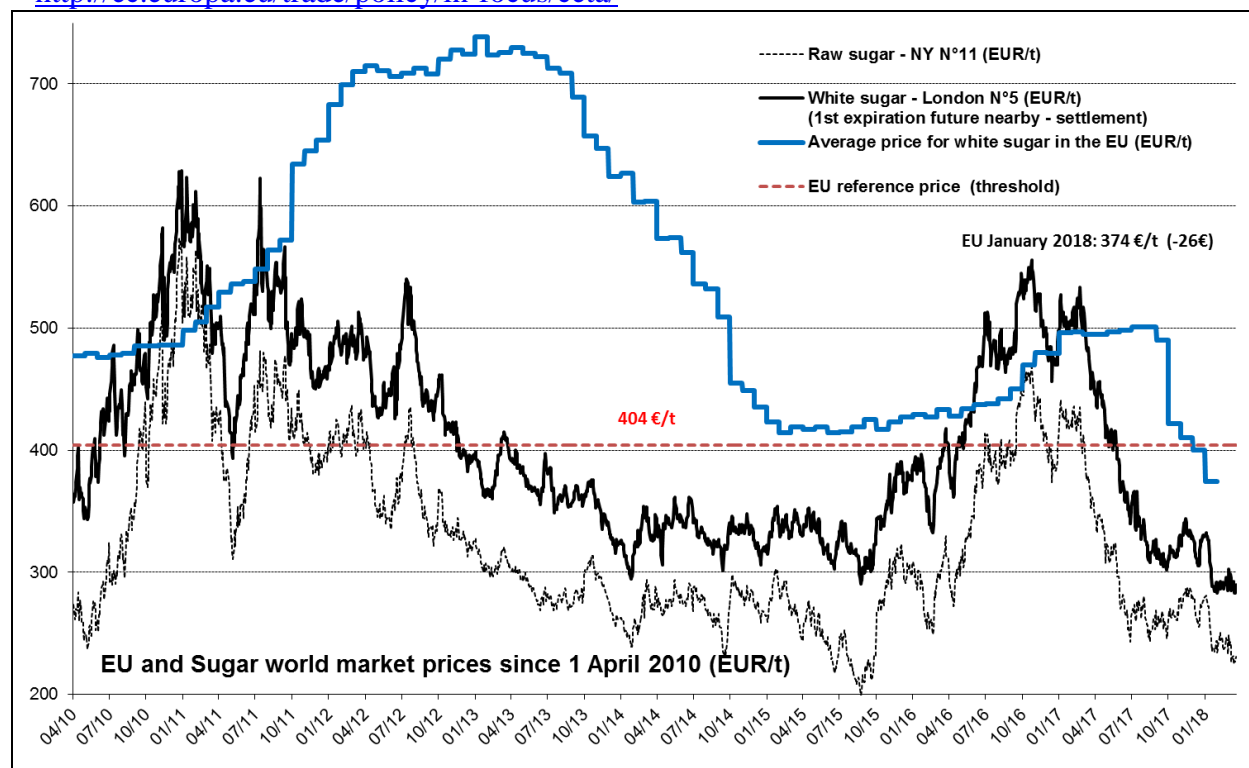
Consumption:

EU Sugar Consumption in the Post-Quota Era

EU sugar consumption in MY 2017/18 is expected to increase slightly. The abundant and low-priced EU sugar supplies increase the competitiveness of EU sugar-using food processors such as the chocolate, confectionary and related industries. Small EU food processors, who in past years under the quota system limitations had difficulties finding reasonably priced sugar supplies, now have plenty of supplies to source from. New FTAs that the EU recently concluded, like the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement ([CETA](#) [2]) with Canada, help this trend. The increase in exports of these food categories more than offsets decreasing EU domestic sugar consumption, which results from aging

demographics and changing consumer preferences for less sugar containing food items. The consumption forecast for MY 2018/19 is stable.

[2] <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/>



Source: European Commission

The continuing consolidation of EU sugar production in Northwestern Europe risks increasing the differences in sugar prices between MS in the core sugar processing area and the MS in EU periphery, which were limited under the quota system and mainly reflected logistical costs. While this price differential would offer some relief to sugar refiners who tend to be located in peripheral MS, it may lead to competitive disruptions between sugar using food industries in the unified internal EU market because of the different cost of inputs for production. Coupled support for sugar beet producers has helped mitigate this problem to some extent at MS level. Therefore, the possible end of coupled support for sugar production in the next Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post 2020 may lead to additional consolidation and an increased price gradient.

Industrial Use of Sugar

Three industrial outlets use sugar and sugar beet juice as a carbon source:

1. Industrial fermentation for yeast production, pharmaceutical production and enzyme production for detergents and washing products. This is a rather stable production using some 900,000 RSE per year on average.
2. Bio-ethanol production. However, as this use competes directly with bioethanol produced from grain starch, production from sugar beet decreased again from MY 2015/16. Despite low sugar prices in MY 2017/18, industrial use for bioethanol is not expected to recover as it faces strong

competition from low grain prices. In addition, the EU introduced a cap of 7 percent on the use of biofuels from crops grown on agricultural land by 2020.

3. On farm digestion for biogas production. This is a minor use in a few MS only and different crops can easily substitute for sugar beet depending on economics.

With the end of the production quota system also disappeared the notion of “out-of-quota” sugar and its separate cross-subsidized marketing and pricing system for industrial purposes. As a result, EU industrial users must now source sugar in direct competition with other sugar users and exporters. This is particularly true for industrial fermenters, but as they rely on sugar as a carbon source, they are unlikely to switch to other sources. For bio-ethanol producers, the situation is mixed. For bio-ethanol plants owned by sugar processors and integrated on site with a sugar beet processing plant, the situation is similar as for other fermenters, but for the majority of EU bio-ethanol processors, starch-based production from grains has gained competitiveness. For the small on farm biogas producers little has changed as this beet production was never destined for sugar processing in the past.

Isoglucose

EU Isoglucose Production		Isoglucose production					
Quota in MT white sugar		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18e	2018/19f
Belgium	114,580	114,580	114,580	114,580	114,580	120,000	120,000
Bulgaria	89,198	103,584	113,980	112,408	115,000	120,000	120,000
Germany	56,638	56,638	56,638	56,638	56,638	60,000	60,000
Spain	53,810	53,810	53,810	53,810	53,810	60,000	60,000
Italy	32,493	31,579	29,041	29,712	32,493	30,000	30,000
Hungary	250,266	255,661	275,720	288,059	300,000	370,000	460,000
Poland	42,861	42,961	42,861	42,861	42,861	45,000	46,000
Portugal	12,500	10,562	9,343	6,438	6,000	6,500	6,500
Slovak R.	68,095	67,336	68,095	68,095	68,095	75,000	75,000
TOTAL	720,441	736,711	764,068	772,601	789,477	886,500	977,500

e:estimate; f: forecast

Source: FAS/Europe offices forecast

EU isoglucose production was limited under the sugar quota system to 720,441 MT of white sugar equivalent, divided over individual country quotas in nine MS. As the production limit restriction has also ended for this sector, isoglucose producers are pondering future production increases with the aim of gaining shares in the EU sweetener market, at the detriment of sugar use. A new isoglucose production plant opened in November 2017 in Hungary, but, with current low sugar prices, other new investments are not envisaged at this point.

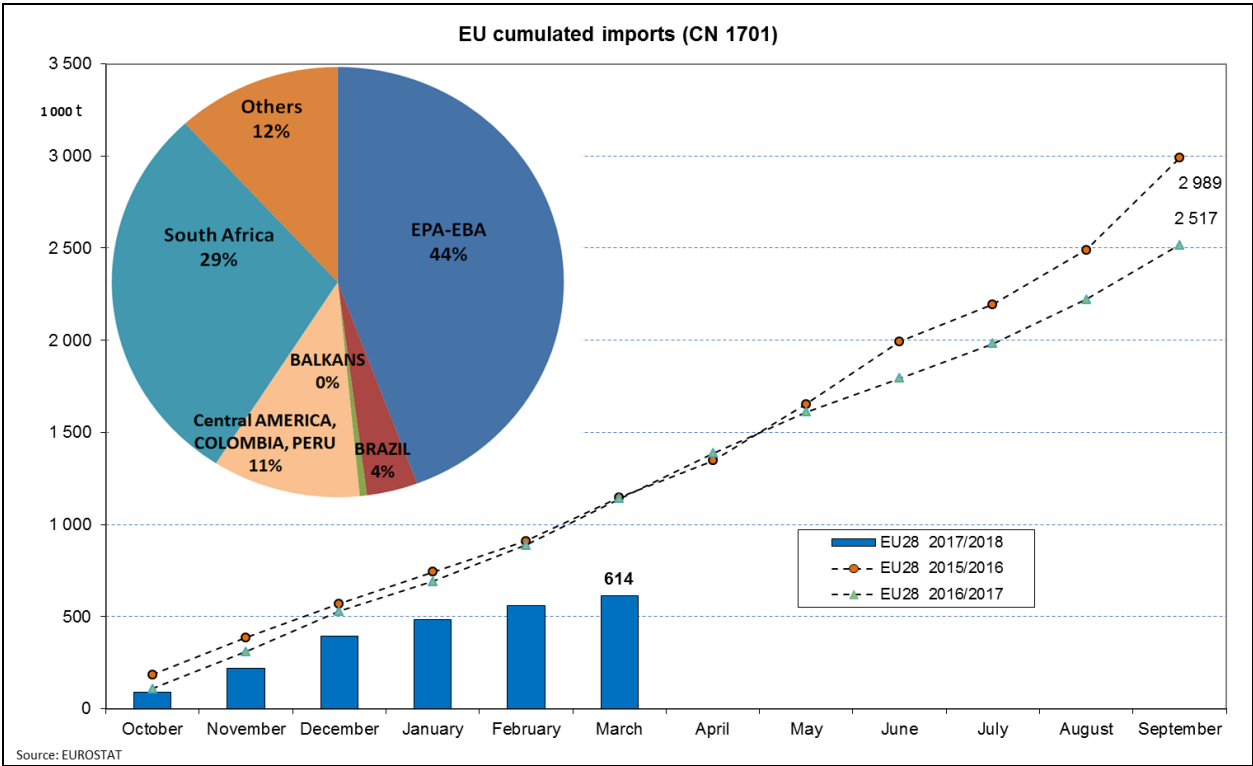
Other existing EU isoglucose plants can only increase production in a limited way without new investments. Therefore, for MY 2018/19 no other production increases are anticipated. With current low sugar prices, food processors have no incentives for switching food formulations from sugar to isoglucose. Hence, at this point it is unclear what will be the outlet for this increased production.

Trade:

A Fresh Start for EU Sugar Trade in the Post-Quota Era

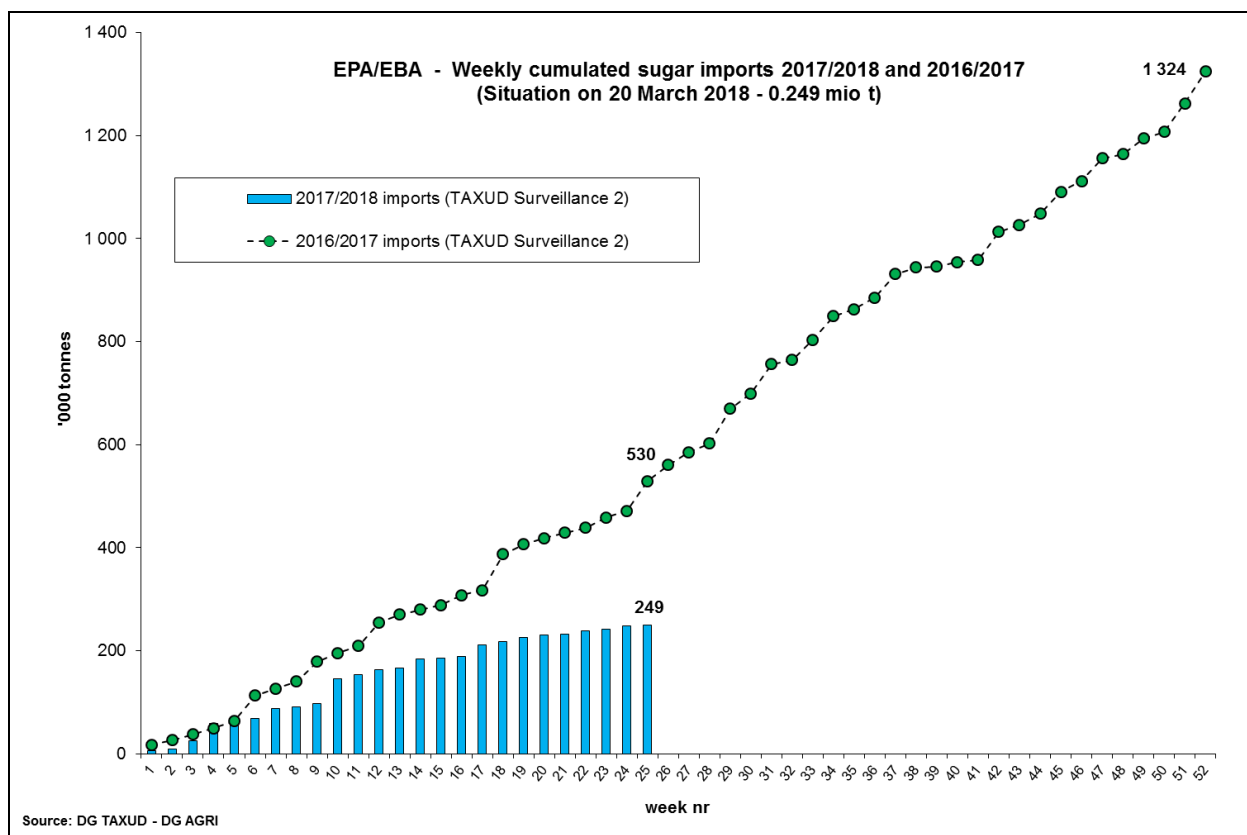
Imports in MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18

As previously forecast, reports on EU sugar imports in MY 2017/18 show major decreases. Almost half way through MY 2017/18, duty-free preferential imports from EBA/LCP countries have halved compared to the previous year. WTO CXL [3] quotas, which carry a €98/MT import duty, are expected to go mostly unused and tariff rate quotas (TRQs) for sugar agreed in recent EU FTAs with Latin-American, and a few other, sugar-producing countries may fill at various rates. As another abundant EU sugar crop is forecast for MY 2018/19, which will likely keep EU sugar prices at a low level, EU sugar imports for MY 2018/19 are not forecast to recover. Specialized EU sugar refiners, whose business model is built on refining imported raw cane sugar, are the most heavily impacted industry.



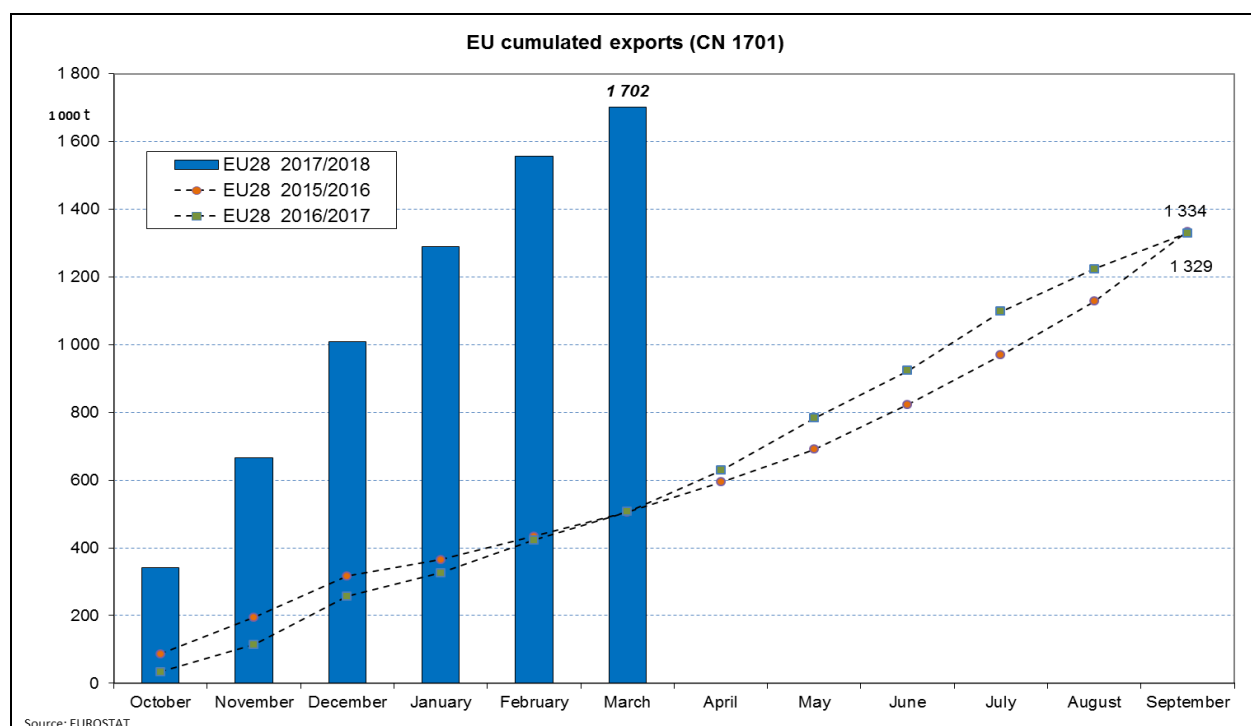
Source: European Commission

[3] CXL import quotas were agreed under World Trade Organization rules as compensation for the 1995 EU enlargement.



Source: European Commission

Exports Booming in MY 2018/19 and MY 2017/18



Freed from WTO limitations on EU sugar exports under the EU quota regime, EU sugar processors started aggressively exporting sugar immediately after the end of the quota system in October 2017. While previously anticipated, the 2017 record production pushes revised estimates for EU sugar exports in MY 2017/18 upwards to 2.5 times past years' export levels. If achieved, this export level would

make the EU the world's third largest sugar exporter after Brazil and Thailand and in a tie with Australia. EU sugar export forecasts for MY 2018/19 anticipate a 20 percent decrease in exports again in line with lower production forecasts, but this will still represent a doubling compared to exports under the quota system.

Update on the Last Quota Year MY 2016/17

Sugar production and Ending Stocks

EU sugar production for MY 2016/17 is revised significantly up as EU MS have reported 1.6 million MT of unsold "out-of-quota" sugar for "carry-over". However, as the EU production quota system ended at the end of MY 2016/17, this amount was included in the beginning stocks for MY 2017/18 instead of replacing "within-quota" sugar as under the quota system. The final total EU production from sugar beet, including sugar for industrial purposes, increased slightly up to 18.5 million MT of sugar RSE. This resulted in a massive virtual decrease in out-of-quota sugar production for industrial use, as the large part of this "out-of-quota" production was not yet allocated at the sugar processor level.

Consumption

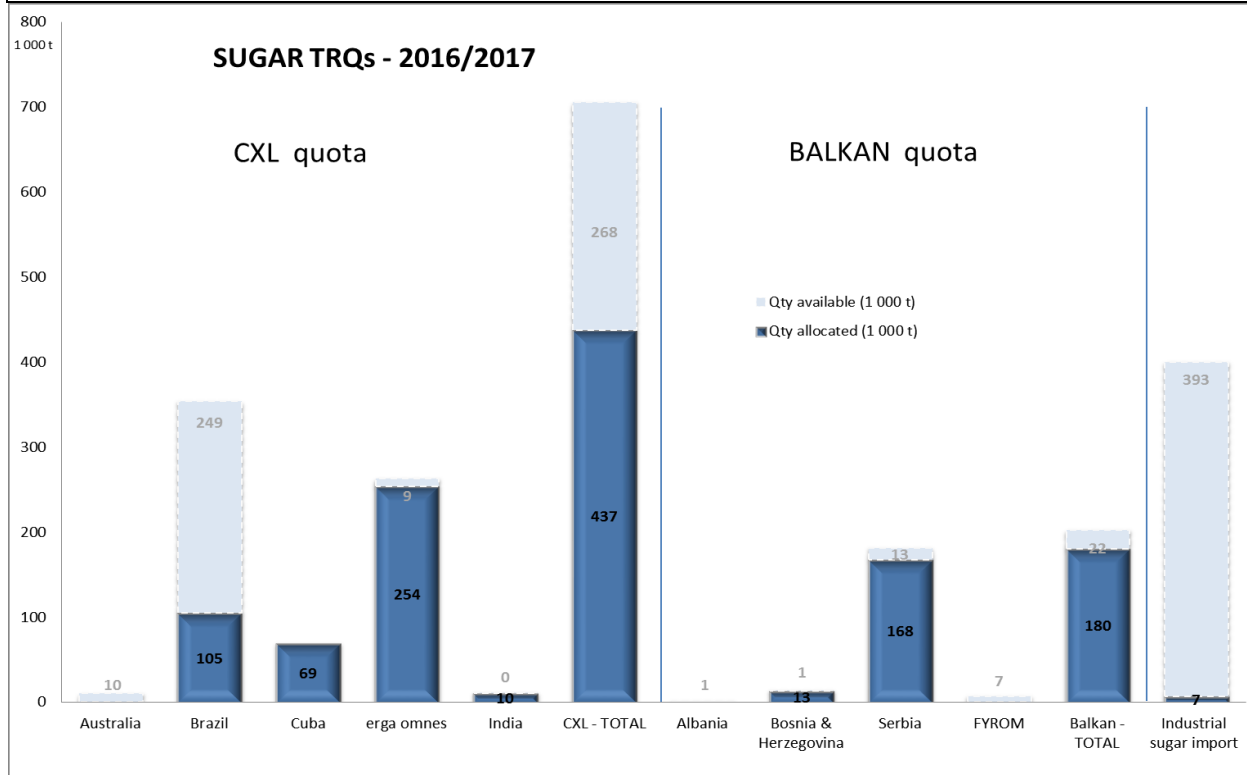
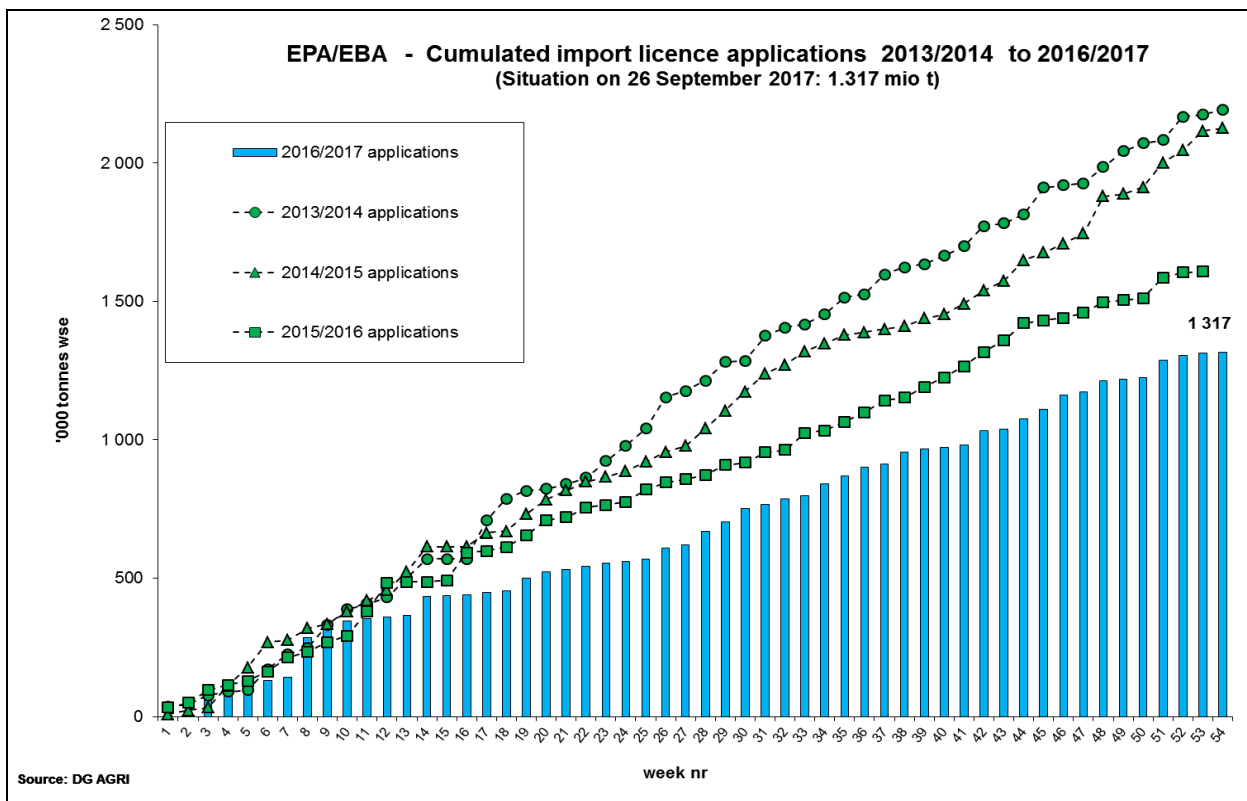
EU-28 domestic consumption of sugar remained stable at 18.7 million MT. The increase in demand in the new MS and for the growing immigrant population was offset by decreasing consumption by the ageing population in the EU15 and product reformulations by the food industry for lower sugar content, due to consumers' demands for healthy diets. There are still reports of some EU MS considering the imposition of taxes on high sugar containing products such as soft drinks. At the beginning of April, the UK implemented a new tax on sugar in soft drinks. There was a similar proposal in Belgium, but it was not implemented.

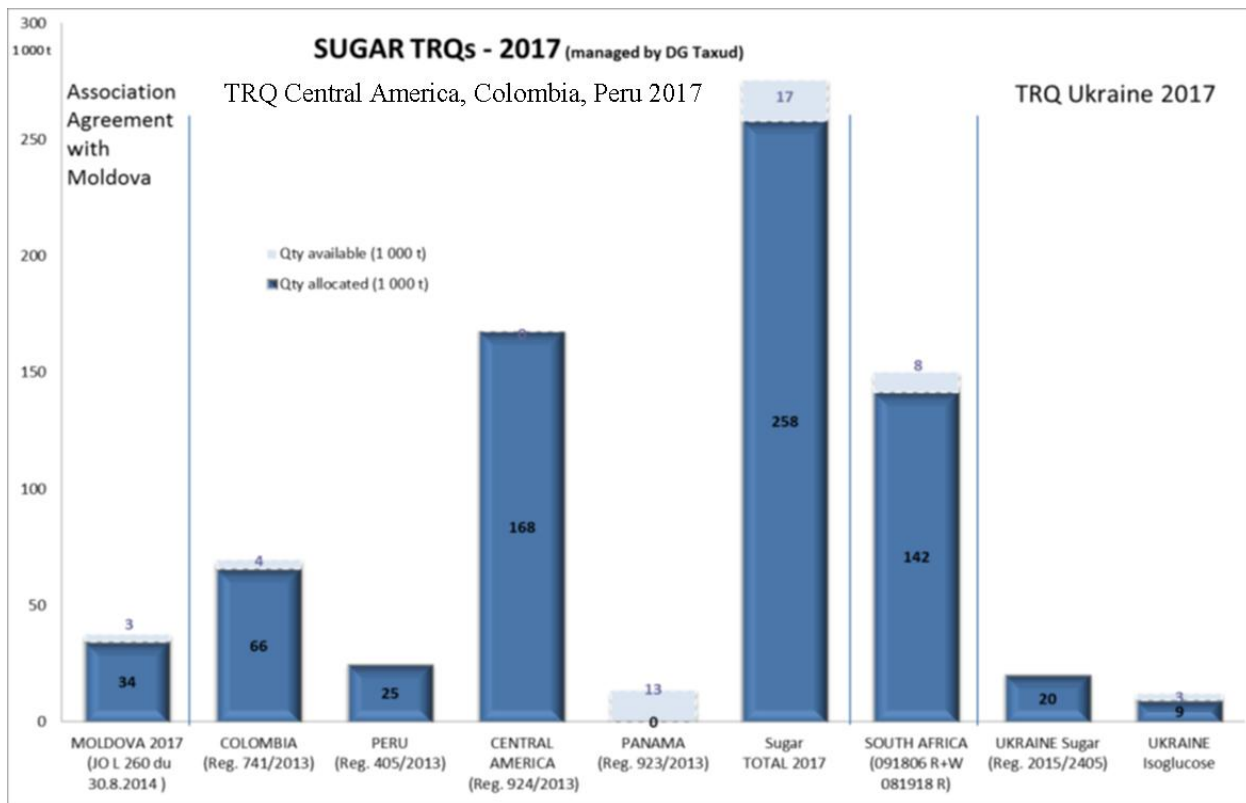
The European bio-ethanol industry faced difficult market conditions from 2015 onwards as decreasing crude oil prices made bio-ethanol blending economically unattractive. Bio-ethanol produced from sugar also faced tough competition from decreasing grain prices. As a result, bio-ethanol production from sugar beet juice has been declining for the last couple of years.

Trade

Imports

EU sugar imports have been eroding in recent years. When EU domestic sugar prices are too close to world market prices, refiners have no margin to pay the €98/MT within-quota import duty for cane sugar coming from Brazil and other destinations into the EU's CXL quotas. Despite new imports from FTA countries including Peru, Colombia and Central America, imports for MY 2016/17 ended at 2.6 million MT, significantly down from the 3.0 million MT of imports in MY 2015/2016. In MY 2016/17, Brazil filled less than half of its CXL quota.





Source: European Commission

Exports

EU sugar exports in MY 2016/17 ended at 1.5 million MT as they were still bound by EU's WTO export ceiling.

Policy:

The Common Agricultural Policy

Under the existing CAP, 10 out of the 19 sugar producing member states maintained coupled payments for sugar production as part of regional policies. The level of coupled payments for sugar production varies widely between the 10 MS with payments amounting from around €67/ ha in Finland to over €600/ha in Romania. These coupled supports will continue through the end of the current CAP in 2020. As the new CAP is currently being discussed, it remains to be seen what will be the impact on sugar in the future.

Brexit

On March 29, 2017, the exit of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union became a political reality when UK Prime Minister Theresa May triggered Article 50 of the EU Lisbon Treaty, starting a 2-year break-up negotiation period. Just before the first anniversary of this decision in March 2018, the

UK government was able to agree, in principle, with the European Commission on a transition agreement that will continue the UK-EU trade relationship after the Brexit deadline on March 29, 2019 through December 31, 2020. This agreement guarantees the continuation of the current intra-EU trade relations between the UK and the EU-27. It is unclear what will happen post December 31, 2020. The UK and the EU are continuing negotiation for their future relationship. In addition, it is expected that the UK will also pursue trade agreements with other countries. Due to the amount of uncertainty, it is impossible to forecast the impact this will have on the EU sugar market.

Related reports from FAS Post in the European Union:

Country	Title	Date
EU28	EU First Post-Quota Sugar Production Up to Pre-2007 Reform Level	10/05/2017

The GAIN Reports can be downloaded from the following FAS website:

<http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx>

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Sugar, Centrifugal	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2017		Oct 2018	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	1241	1241	241	1940	0	1990
Beet Sugar Production	16222	18042	19820	20872	0	20020
Cane Sugar Production	278	271	280	278	0	280
Total Sugar Production	16500	18313	20100	21150	0	20300
Raw Imports	1900	1685	1500	1000	0	1000
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	850	914	500	400	0	400
Total Imports	2750	2599	2000	1400	0	1400
Total Supply	20491	22153	22341	24490	0	23690
Raw Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	1545	1508	2495	3695	0	2995
Total Exports	1550	1513	2500	3700	0	3000
Human Dom. Consumption	18700	18700	18700	18800	0	18800
Other Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use	18700	18700	18700	18800	0	18800
Ending Stocks	241	1940	1141	1990	0	1890
Total Distribution	20491	22153	22341	24490	0	23690

(1000 MT)

